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HAIR-ROLLER

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Fig. 1

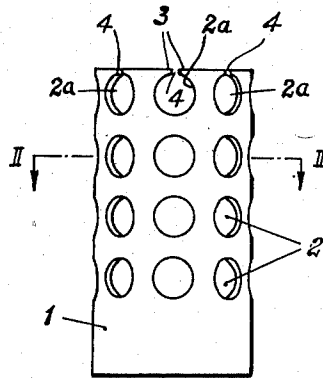
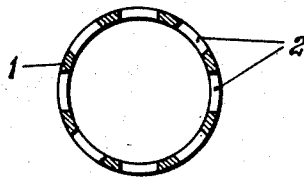


Fig. 2



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HAIR-ROLLER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 132-40)

The present invention relates to a hair curler consisting of a hollow cylindrical sleeve, at least one of the two open ends of the sleeve being provided with means for fastening same to the hair near the roots thereof.

Hair curlers of this kind are known which at least at one end are provided with teeth extending peripherally and axially rising for holding the curler on the hair. In all these known hair curlers all teeth at one and the same open end of the sleeve extend in the same direction. These known hair curlers can be fastened to the hair roots near the scalp only if the curler is held so that the teeth of the open end facing the scalp or the hair roots are directed opposite to the direction of winding the hair strands. If the curler is held in the wrong position so that the teeth of the outer end of the curler facing the root hairs point in the turning direction, a fastening of the hair curler on the roots of the hair is impossible. Thus the manipulation of these known hair curlers presuppose a very special attentiveness.

In contrast to these known hair curlers, in the curler according to the present invention the use of projecting teeth or prongs as fastening means is completely avoided. Instead of this structure the sleeve is provided at least at one of its outer open ends with approximately axial narrow open and short slots, each of which terminate at their inner ends in an enlarged opening in the sleeve wall.

The construction of the hair curler according to the invention, in comparison with known hair curlers, has the big advantage that after completion of winding the hair strands, the sleeve need not be first turned back a little in a direction opposite to that of winding, until the backwardly directed prongs catch the hair roots, the wound-on hair strands during this operation loosening somewhat in an undesired manner, but with the hair curler according to the invention it is sufficient to shift same a little laterally, that is, transversely of the sleeve axis, the hair roots falling in through the small slots into the enlarged openings of the sleeve wall and thereby fixing the hair curler without fault. In detaching the curler according to the invention the same need not, like the teeth-equipped curlers, be turned out of the hair strands but can be directly pulled off axially from the scalp.

Another important advantage of the hair curler according to the invention in comparison to the known teeth-carrying hair curlers may also be seen in the fact that for the manufacture of the curler very simple press forms can be used, while the known hair curlers because of the special prong or tooth shape require far more complicated press forms.

In the drawing an execution form of the invention subject matter is illustrated by way of example, namely:

Fig. 1 shows the hair curler in side elevation, and Fig. 2 the same in section on line II-II in Fig. 1.

In the illustrated example the numeral 1 denotes a hollow, cylindrical sleeve body which is provided with

openings 2. On at least one open end the sleeve 1 is provided with axially extending, narrow, open slots 4 which slots at their inner ends communicate with the enlarged openings 2a in the sleeve wall thereby providing oppositely extending hooks or prongs 3 intermediate the open end of the sleeve body and the openings. Advantageously one end of the sleeve body extends in such a manner that it lies close to the holes 2a nearest to said end so that the slots 4 are short and provide ready access to the openings 2a. The specific shape of the opening 2a is not important, but it is important that slot 4 is narrow and short compared with the size or diameter of the openings so that two oppositely facing hooks are formed. As seen in Fig. 1, the length and the width of slots 4 is far less than the diameter of opening 2a.

When using the above described hair curler the free end of the hair strand to be wound is laid about the hair curler whereupon the same is turned and the moistened hair strands are wound on the hair curler, and that in either direction, that is, to the right or left according to whether the hair strands are to be wound to the right or left. Owing to the tension of the stretched hair strands a slipping of same from the hair curler is rendered impossible. The fastening of the hair curler after completed winding of the hair strands is effected by a slight shifting of the sleeve body transversely of the longitudinal sleeve axis, the hair roots entering through slots 4 into the enlarged openings 2a and thereby fixing the hair curler faultlessly. After the hair has dried the hair curler without any turning by a simple axial pull is extracted from the hair strands wound thereon.

Having thus fully described the invention what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. A hair curler consisting of a hollow cylinder, at least one end of which is provided with a plurality of hooks facing alternately about the entire circumference of said end of said cylinder whereby a lock of hair rolled on said cylinder may be secured by means of said hooks hooking onto the hair near its roots regardless of the direction of rolling the hair on the cylinder.

2. The hair curler of claim 1, in which perforations are provided closely adjacent the end of the cylinder and short narrow slots are provided, each extending perpendicularly from said cylinder end to one of said perforations in alignment with the center of said perforation, whereby the portion of the cylinder remaining between the said perforations and the said end of the cylinder form said alternately facing hooks.

3. The hair curler of claim 2, in which said slots are of a length and width substantially less than the diameter of said perforations.

4. A hair curler comprising a cylinder, a plurality of openings arranged in circular and longitudinal series, one circular series of which is arranged at a distance from one end of said cylinder substantially less than the diameter of said openings, the cylinder being further provided with short narrow slots extending perpendicularly from said cylinder and in alignment with the centers of said adjacent perforations whereby the portions of said cylinder remaining between said cylinder end and said adjacent perforations form alternately facing hooks.

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